Guiding Good Choices

Program description:

Formerly known as Preparing for the Drug Free Years, this is a family-focused program designed to improve parenting skills. The five-session program for families with 6th-graders aims to improve parenting techniques and family bonding and teaches children resistance skills.

Typical age of primary program participant: 11

Typical age of secondary program participant: N/A

Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes Measured	Primary or Second-ary Partici-pant	No. of Effect Sizes	Unadjusted Effect Sizes (Random Effects Model)			Adjusted Effect Sizes and Standard Errors Used in the Benefit-Cost Analysis					
						First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated		
			ES	SE	p-value	ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age
Crime	P	1	-0.19	0.10	0.05	-0.09	0.10	15	-0.09	0.10	25
Age of initiation (tobacco)	P	1	0.15	0.12	0.24	0.15	0.12	15	0.15	0.12	25
Age of initiation (cannabis)	P	1	0.31	0.20	0.12	0.31	0.20	15	0.31	0.20	25
Age of initiation (alcohol)	P	1	0.20	0.10	0.04	0.20	0.10	15	0.20	0.10	25
Illicit drug use	P	1	-0.25	0.10	0.01	-0.25	0.10	15	-0.25	0.10	25

Benefit-Cost Summary

| The estimates shown are present value, life cycle benefits and costs. All dollars are expressed in the base year chosen for this analysis (2011). The economic discount rates and other relevant parameters are described in Technical Appendix 2.	Program Benefits					Costs	Summary Statistics			
	Partici-pants	Tax-payers	Other	Other Indirect	Total Benefits		Benefit to Cost Ratio	Return on Invest-ment	Benefits Minus Costs	Probability of a positive net present value
	$262	$598	$1,379	$302	$2,540	-$870	$2.92	9%	$1,670	85%

Detailed Monetary Benefit Estimates

Source of Benefits	Benefits to:				
	Partici-pants	Tax-payers	Other	Other In-direct	Total Benefits
Crime	$0	$465	$1,396	$232	$2,093
Earnings via high school graduation	$211	$78	$0	$39	$328
Earnings via regular smoking	$1	$0	$0	$3	$5
Health care costs for regular smoking	$1	$2	$2	$1	$5
Earnings via alcohol disorder	$42	$15	$0	$8	$66
Health care costs for alcohol disorder	$1	$3	$3	$2	$9
Property loss from alcohol disorder	$0	$0	$1	$0	$1
Earnings via cannabis disorder	$9	$3	$0	$2	$15
Health care costs via education	-$4	$30	-$22	$15	$19

Detailed Cost Estimates

The figures shown are estimates of the costs to implement programs in Washington. The comparison group costs reflect either no treatment or treatment as usual, depending on how effect sizes were calculated in the meta-analysis. The uncertainty range is used in Monte Carlo risk analysis, described in Technical Appendix 2.	Program Costs			Comparison Costs			Summary Statistics	
	Annual Cost	Program Duration	Year Dollars	Annual Cost	Program Duration	Year Dollars	Present Value of Net Program Costs (in 2011 dollars)	Uncertainty (+ or – %)
	$710	1	2002	$0	1	2002	$870	0%

Source: Miller, T.R., and Hendrie, D. (2005). "How should governments spend the drug prevention dollar: A buyer's guide." In: Stockwell, T., Gruenewald, P., Toumbourou, J., and Loxley, W., eds. *Preventing harmful substance use: The evidence base for policy and practice.* Chichester, England: John Wiley & Sons. pp. 415–431.

Cumulative Net Cash Flows Over Time (Non-Discounted Dollars)
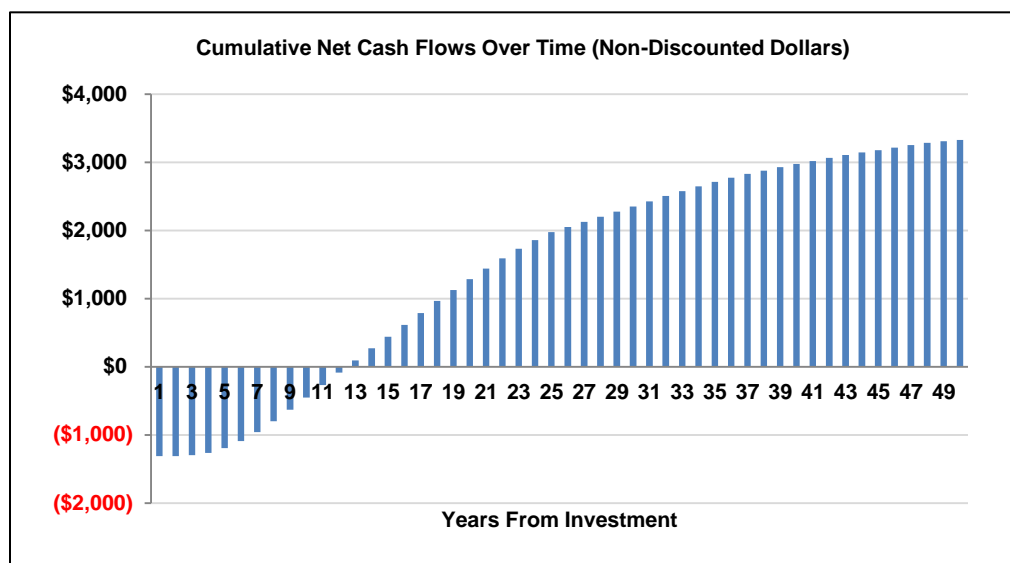
Multiplicative Adjustments Applied to the Meta-Analysis

Type of Adjustment	Multiplier
1- Less well-implemented comparison group or observational study, with some covariates.	0.5
2- Well-implemented comparison group design, often with many statistical controls.	0.5
3- Well-done observational study with many statistical controls (e.g., instrumental variables).	0.75
4- Random assignment, with some implementation issues.	0.75
5- Well-done random assignment study.	1.00
Program developer = researcher	0.5
Unusual (not "real-world") setting	0.5
Weak measurement used	0.5

Studies Used in the Meta-Analysis

Mason, W. A., Kosterman, R., Hawkins, J. D., Haggerty, K. P., & Spoth, R. L. (2003). Reducing adolescents' growth in substance use and delinquency: Randomized trial effects of a parent-training prevention intervention. *Prevention Science, 4*(3), 203-212.

Spoth, R. L., Redmond, C., & Shin, C. (2001). Randomized trial of brief family interventions for general populations: Adolescent substance use outcomes 4 years following baseline. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 69*(4), 627-642.